

MOODY IS DEAD

WORLD-FAMOUS EVANGELIST DIES IN HIS NEW ENGLAND HOME.

Passes Away, at Midday After Urging His Boys to Carry on Some of His Great Undertakings.

HIS CAREER REMARKABLE

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS SWAYED BY HIS RELIGIOUS FERVOR.

Story of His Life, from a Poor, Untutored Boy to the Zenith of His Fame as a Revivalist.

HIS GREAT WORK IN CHICAGO

REDEMPTION OF THE SLUMS IN THE WICKED DAYS OF THE CITY.

Moody's Meeting with Sankey in Indianapolis That Resulted in an Alliance—Duke of Westminster Dead.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Dec. 22.—Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, whose fame was world-wide, died at his home here at noon to-day. His family was gathered at his bedside and the dying man's last moments were spent in comforting them.

Early in the day Mr. Moody realized that the end was not far off and talked with his family at intervals, being conscious to the last except for a few fainting spells. Once he revived and, with wonderful display of strength in his voice, said in a happy strain:

"What's the matter? What's going on here?"

One of the children replied: "Father, you have not been quite so well and so we came in to see you."

A little later Mr. Moody talked quite freely to his sons, saying: "I have always been an ambitious man, not ambitious to lay up wealth, but ambitious to work, and you're going to continue the work of the schools in East Northfield and Mount Herman and of the Chicago Bible Institute."

During the forenoon Mrs. A. P. Pitt, his daughter, said to Mr. Moody: "Father, we cannot spare you."

Mr. Moody's reply was: "I am not going to throw my life away. If God has more work for me to do I'll not die."

As the noonday hour drew near the watchers at the bedside noted the approach of death. Several times his lips moved as if in prayer, but the articulation was so faint that the words could not be heard. Just as death came Mr. Moody awoke as if from slumber and said with much joyousness: "I see earth receding; Heaven is opening; God is calling me," and a moment later he expired.

The death of Mr. Moody was not unexpected, although his temporary recovery from illness was hoped for by his relatives and friends. The cause of death was a general breaking down of the system, due to an exceedingly strong man, but his untiring labors had gradually undermined his vitality until that most delicate of organs, the heart, showed signs of weakness. His exertions in the West last month brought on the crisis and the collapse came during the series of meetings at Kansas City. An early diagnosis by eminent physicians made it evident that Mr. Moody's condition was serious, and canceling his engagements, he returned to his home in East Northfield.

HIS LAST DAYS.

On reaching his home the family physician, Dr. N. F. Wood, took charge of Mr. Moody, and the patient's condition was serious, all having an encouraging tone, seemingly, but unerringly pointing to the fact that the evangelist's work on earth was about finished. Last week a change for the worse prepared immediate friends for what was to come. This week, however, the patient improved steadily until yesterday, when he appeared very nervous. This symptom was accompanied by weakness, which much depressed the family, who were anxiously watching the sufferer. Last evening Mr. Moody appeared to realize that he could not recover, and he so informed his family. During the night the patient had spells of extreme weakness, and at 2 o'clock this morning Dr. Wood was called, at the request of Mr. Moody, in order that his symptoms might be noted. A hypodermic injection of strychnia caused the heart to beat stronger. At 7:30 o'clock this morning Dr. Wood was called again, and when he reached Mr. Moody's room he found the patient in a semi-conscious condition. Then it was that the family was called to the bedside, where they remained until death came, just at noon.

The arrangements for the funeral have not as yet been fully completed, but the services will be held next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Congregational Church. The burial will be in the "Round-top." This is a spot on the seminary grounds, near Mr. Moody's home lot, which has become famous in connection with the summer meetings and on which hundreds of student gatherings have been held, many of them conducted by Mr. Moody himself. On this account it seemed to the family fitting that the burial should be at that spot.

The Northfield, the summer hotel connected with the Moody schools, will be opened for the accommodation of friends coming to attend the funeral services, the hour of holding the latter being governed by the time of the arrival and departure of trains. All three of the Moody schools are at present closed for the Christmas vacation.

Telegrams and other messages of sympathy have been received by the family from friends, admirers and coworkers with Mr. Moody in all parts of the country.

Sankey Much Affected.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Ira D. Sankey, who for twenty-seven years was associated in evangelistic work with Mr. Moody, was greatly affected at the news of his death. To a reporter to-night Mr. Sankey told of his work with Mr. Moody from the time

they first met through England in 1873, and of the singing in the United States. "You say," said Mr. Sankey, "that in the death of Mr. Moody the world has lost one of the greatest and noblest men of the age. I have labored with him for the last twenty-seven years, traveling with him by land and sea, and a nobler, braver and wiser soul I never knew. I can apply Prof. Henry Drummond's remark of a friend: 'D. L. Moody was the greatest human I ever met.'"

Bishop Joyce's Tribute.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 22.—Bishop I. N. Joyce, of the Methodist Church, said in regard to the death of Mr. Moody:

"I have known Mr. Moody for twenty-five years and have met him on many occasions. He was one of the purest and truest men I ever knew. He was a most thoughtful and careful student of the Bible and seemed to understand the deepest departments of that book and know how to use them with great effect among his congregations. He was a great writer of books. He wrote many books on different subjects relating to Bible doctrine, and many of them have been translated into foreign tongues and circulated in lands beyond the seas. His gospel songs, also, which he and Mr. Sankey published, have been translated into nearly all languages and have had a marvelous effect. I have heard his songs sung by natives in their own tongue in China, Japan and Korea. The Church of Jesus Christ has lost one of the most effective workers it ever had in the death of Mr. Moody."

MR. MOODY'S CAREER.

Work of the Greatest Evangelist the Country Has Produced.

Dwight L. Moody was born at Northfield, Mass., Feb. 5, 1837. His father owned a poor farm of a few acres, mostly swamps. He could not dig a living from it. He was forced to help this small income by working with a trowel when building was brisk. It took all his time and energy to make both ends meet. One day he died without means—died so suddenly that he had only time to sink upon his knees and breathe his last before the prayer for the widow and the nine children could be completed. The money was made on the house. The gloomy outlook was increased in a month by the arrival of twins. The mother was advised to bind out some of her children, and had been compelled to do so but for the assistance of the village pastor and the relatives in Boston. Dwight was loaned to a man to do errands for his board and go to school as much of the time as he could be spared from the chores. The ragged, attenuated, rolling, peevish boy could see no use in education. It was all a joke to him. He was driven through the district school, and he drove out the teachers. He became versed in a little reading, writing and ciphering and the art of speaking pieces. He excelled in ingenious mischief. He showed no other marked piety beyond a magnificent love for his mother. He could fight with his fists. Old men scratched their heads over the encouraging prospect for him. They only hoped that his wit would pass for wisdom. A few lived to see the realization of their hopes.

Mr. Moody frittered away his time in the country until he was seventeen. He became an insurgent at this time. He left home, headed for the West, fortune and fame. He had not been converted. He had no particular care for the church. His brother was a shoe salesman in a little store. He aspired to a similar place in an uncle's shop in Boston. The uncle objected. He liked young Dwight, but he told the mother that it was dangerous to let a farm boy come into town. It had been his experience that ninety-nine out of each one hundred who made this change went away a worse man than when he came. He pushed out the boy, who dressed in seedy clothes, wearing an old straw hat and hampered in personal appearance by a persistent and prosperous bolt on the back of his neck. The uncle took him in, compelling the nephew to sign a contract to be governed by his advice and to attend the Sunday school and services at Mount Vernon Congregational Church. He had heard a Unitarian Church up to this time. He had not been converted. He seemed no success for him in Boston. He started for New York. He walked the entire distance. He did not do well there. He seemed a caged bird and concluded that there was no room for him in the East. The finished condition of everything was a constant restraint. He began to dream of the great wilderness in the West. He had plenty of courage. He placed his plan before his relatives, and an uncle agreed to commend his ability as a shoe clerk to Wiswall, in Lake street, Chicago. The new clerk proved a wonder. He sold more than any two men on the floor. He organized a debating society among the salesmen, and night after night the young men pulled their hair out over foreordained versus free will and the slavery problem.

Moody soon showed the spirit of his ancestor, He became a Puritan. He hated the theater, billiards, cards and dancing as the emblem of the devil. Plymouth Congregational Church took the young man by letter. He started trouble at once. It was an aristocratic congregation. He could not accept Talleyrand's position that speech is often useful for concealing one's thought. He would not be silenced. He shocked the brethren with the pungency of his exhortation. He told the Lord things about them which nearly cost him his membership. It was so unpleasant to be told that he should leave the praying to those who knew better how to do it that he sought refuge in a humbler church—a little Methodist one. Here he was allowed to do all he wanted to. Still he was not satisfied with the field. He did not think he was working with the people who needed him most. He decided to found a mission on the North Side. He rented a deserted saloon building. It stood in what is called "Little Hell," in Market street. He went into the streets and picked up a class of eighteen

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

PANIC AVERTED

BOSTON'S FINANCIAL SCARE IS RAPIDLY SUBSIDING.

Forebodings of the Pessimistic Not Realized Yesterday and the Crisis Is Now Thought to Be Past.

NOT ONE FAILURE REPORTED

SITUATION IMPROVED BY ACTION OF THE CLEARING HOUSE.

Which Issued Three Million and a Half in Certificates and Gave the Globe Bank Three Millions.

RELIEF FOR DEPOSITORS

NATIONAL SHAWMUTT BANK PROVIDES CHRISTMAS MONEY.

Sensation at Meeting of Squire Company's Creditors—Runs on a Portland (Me.) Savings Bank.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Another day of unrest in Boston's financial circles went by without incidents of a startling nature. The receivership for the bank and broker by court order, and before business in the money market began forebodings were dire. But prophesying and fears were not realized, for the situation to-night was, conservatively considered, as good, if not slightly better, than at any time for a fortnight.

Not a failure was announced when the bank's sign was closed, and money and Stock Exchange was closed, and the situation seemed easy. The key of the whole situation is believed to be in the action of the clearing-house association in issuing \$3,500,000 worth of certificates for temporary relief. From this amount it is understood the Globe Bank received \$3,000,000 in cash. Yesterday, it is currently reported, the clearing house committee declined to give the Globe Bank further assistance, and to this was attributed the quick appointment of a receiver.

There is some interest in the value of the \$3,500,000 worth of collateral turned over to the clearing house by the Globe Bank, and whether the latter's failure has impaired that value. Officially, nothing will be said at present about the dealings of the Globe Bank with the clearing house, and if the securities held by the latter have depreciated below the margin of safety the individual banks will have to bear the loss pro rata.

The loan of \$3,000,000 to the Globe Bank relieved the financial tension on numerous brokers and bankers. Firms that had thousands on deposit when the Globe Bank first showed signs of trouble have since withdrawn their accounts, and the money paid out came from the clearing-house loan. The bank paid out from its deposits during the past month \$2,042,000. On May 6, the amount in the bank reached \$10,175,000, and the average for months was between eight and nine millions, up to the time of the recent troubles. Three-fourths of the bank's stock, or \$550,000, is held by Massachusetts banks, all of which are good for the 100 per cent. Liabilities imposed by law on individual stockholders. When early would-be customers appeared at the Globe Bank they found Receiver Wing in charge and the clerks at their accustomed places. There was no excitement for a time, but as business on the street grew to its height the bank was the center of attention, and many harsh words were said against it and its officials. In the market itself, the usual rumor of the ups and downs of finance, hardly good news, ripple was created. Stocks went down, but Boston brokers maintained that quotations here followed New York. Coppers did not slump away as predicted, their weakness hardly touching the low-priced ones and being on an average scarcely more noticeable than for weeks past.

During the forenoon the National Shawmutter Bank made public the following notice:

"That there may be as little inconvenience as possible to the depositors of the Globe National Bank and others the National Shawmutter Bank offers to advance to-day to all depositors in the Globe Bank against their deposits 50 per cent. of the net amount of the same."

The Broadway National Bank's affairs would have been lost sight for the time being had not the creditors of the Squire company, the fortunes of which are mingled with those of the bank, met to outline their plans and to form a committee of action. After the meeting it developed that Mr. Chaplin's denial of the reported indebtedness of the firm to the Globe Bank caused a sensation, as he stated that the firm was represented as owing more than a million dollars through the falsifying of the books of the bank. This was done, Mr. Chaplin explained, by charging the notes and collateral loans against the firm without crediting the collateral, so that every loan was made to appear twice as large as it should. At first it was not considered wise to give publicity to the condition of the bank's affairs, but the assignment is thought to make it prudent to do so now.

Some demand for ready cash was made on the market here by a Portland bank on which a run was made, but it did not disturb conditions.

MAY RESUME BUSINESS.

General Thomas Makes an Offer to the Produce Exchange Trust.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The following statement was given out after a meeting of the trustees of the Produce Exchange Trust Company to-day:

"At the meeting of the board of trustees of the Produce Exchange Trust Company a proposition was made by Gen. Samuel Thomas to advance the money necessary to pay the depositors of the bank provided that upon an examination of the affairs by his representative these should be found by him to be in such a condition as to justify him in assuming the responsibility. It was understood that in the event stated General Thomas would accept the presidency of the company, and that such changes of officers and trustees should be made as he should determine. The board thereupon adjourned until Wednesday next to await the result of such examination. The special committee

in charge has in contemplation the making of a dividend to depositors at an early date."

Edwin Gould said he had nothing to say for publication, and his associates on the special committee were just as uncommunicative.

RUMOR STARTS A RUN.

Depositors Raid a Maine Savings Institution.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 22.—A rumor of unknown origin concerning the solvency of the Portland Savings Bank started a run on the bank to-day. Deposits were turned over as fast as the books were presented, most of the payments being in gold. The crowd reached such proportions early in the afternoon, however, that officials of the bank concluded to guard against running short of ready cash by taking refuge behind the means provided by law. The statement issued says the bank has a surplus of one and a quarter millions invested in good securities. About \$125,000 was paid out to-day and the bank will reopen in the morning prepared to meet any and every demand. State Bank Examiner Timberlake gave a statement for publication, saying that a great deal of this disturbance grew out of the failure of Woodbury & Moulton and the alleged connection of the bank with that firm. While the bank had loaned money to Woodbury & Moulton, it had collateral nearly sufficient to secure it from any loss. The last examination showed a surplus of about a million and a quarter dollars and the condition of the bank has not materially changed since that time.

A Bankrupt Mailster.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—J. Henry Pank, a mailster formerly interested in several brewing companies in Kentucky and Indiana, to-day confessed insolvency in the United States District Court, scheduling liabilities aggregating \$120,675, with no assets. The principal creditors are C. W. Boynton, for \$43,385; Union National Bank, for \$35,441; Third National Bank, of Louisville, for \$17,540. Creditors in Indiana, Georgia and Tennessee were also named in the schedule.

Dry Goods Firm Assigns.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The large dry goods establishment of John M. Conklin & Son, Brooklyn, made a general assignment to-day. John M. Conklin, who established the house a year ago, died last August, and his son, William H. Conklin, has carried on the business since that time. The liabilities are estimated at \$250,000 and the assets at \$155,000.

End of Demorest's Magazine.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A contract was signed to-day transferring all copyrights, title and subscription lists of Demorest's Magazine to Robert Bonner's Sons. Demorest's Magazine will be discontinued, and the "Fashion" and "Pattern" departments, "Half-minute Talks" and "World's Progress" will be continued in the Ledger Monthly.

CATASTROPHE IN ITALY

HUGE ROCK, HOTELS AND A MONASTERY SLIDE INTO THE SEA.

Crushing Four Vessels and Their Crews That Were in the Way—Many Lives Probably Lost.

ROME, Dec. 22.—A terrible disaster took place this afternoon at Amalfi, the popular tourist resort on the Gulf of Salerno. About 2 o'clock an enormous rock, upon which stood the Cappuccini Hotel, slid bodily into the sea with a deafening roar and without a moment's warning, carrying with it the hotel, the old Capuchin Monastery below, the Hotel Santa Caterina and several villas.

Many people were buried in the debris, which crushed four vessels to the bottom of the sea, destroying their crews. The mass of earth which slipped was about 50,000 cubic yards.

The population was in a state of terror, fearing fresh calamities. Troops have arrived upon the scene and begun rescue work.

It is believed that the loss of life is heavy, including a number of monks and the occupants of the hotel. As yet it is impossible to ascertain the exact number.

Amalfi is a small but lively town of 7,000 inhabitants, situated at the entrance of a deep ravine, surrounded by imposing mountains and rocks of the most picturesque forms. The Capuchin monastery was founded in 1212 by Cardinal Pietro Capuano for the Cisterians, but came into possession of the Capuchins in 1583. The building, which stood in the hollow of the great rock that rose abruptly from the sea to a height of 230 feet, contained fine cloisters.

BOLD JUNK DEALERS.

Made a Business of Cutting and Stealing Telegraph Wires.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 22.—Anthony Kitz and Viard Fordensky were arrested to-day on the charge of grand larceny. They are held for cutting the wires of the Postal and the Western Union Telegraph Companies. Both are junk dealers, and it is claimed they have disposed of large quantities of wire. Wire cutting has been going on in the outskirts of this city for months, and the telephone companies offered a reward of \$1,500 each for the apprehension of the guilty parties. This reward caused the detectives and other officers to give special attention to the matter, and the officials claim they have the persons who stole miles of copper wire. These two prisoners were caught after midnight while loading wire on their wagon, near Bond Hill, and there was such an exciting chase that at first it was reported that one of the men had been killed while cutting the wires.

Later in the afternoon the superintendents of the telephone companies were out affidavits charging Fordensky and Kitz with grand larceny, as large quantities of wire were found in their possession. They cut the wires from the poles and when caught this morning had sixteen coils of copper wire in their wagon. They had climbed sixteen poles to get at the main sections and did their work after midnight when the wires were in less than an hour's time. These cases will be prosecuted to the bitter end by the telephone companies.

ELEVEN PERISH

ELEVEN LITTLE GIRLS BURN TO DEATH OR DIE OF INJURIES.

Sad Ending of a Christmas Entertainment Rehearsal in a Catholic Parochial School.

GIRL'S CLOTHING IGNITES

AND HER COMPANIONS BECOME PANIC STRICKEN.

The Blazing Child Rushes Among Them and the Costumes of All Are Soon in Flames.

FOUR ARE BURNED TO DEATH

AND SEVEN SUCCUMB TO THEIR INJURIES LATER IN THE DAY.

Others Narrowly Escape a Like Fate—Forty-School Children Drowned in a Belgian River.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 22.—While the school children of St. Francis Parochial School, Seventeenth and Vine streets, were rehearsing this afternoon for an entertainment to be given next Tuesday evening, the dress of one of them caught fire from a gas jet and ten minutes later four of them were burned to death, two died an hour later and five others died before midnight. Half a dozen more are burned more or less severely. The dead are:

IRENA FREIBURG, MAY WAYERING, MARY ALTHOFF, BERNADINA FREUND, COLLETTA MIDDENDORF, MARY HICKET, WILLEMINA GUTTENDORF, OLIVIA TIMPE, ADDIE FUTERRIE, JOSEPHINE BOHM, MARGARET WARNER.

All these were between nine and eleven years of age. Helen Soebbing and several other teachers, Father Nicholas and Prof. Frank Musholt, were painfully burned in trying to save the children.

The fire started in a little dressing room. Three or four little girls were there dressing for the rehearsal and laughing gaily among themselves. A dozen others were grouped in the wings of the stage near the foot of the stairs descending from the dressing room. The girls in the dressing room had nearly completed their costumes when one of them brushed against the gas jet, but which one it was will never be known. A touch of the flame was sufficient and in an instant her dress of cotton and light cloth was in a blaze. She screamed and ran out of the room, communicating the blaze to the others as she ran.

One of the girls with her dress in a blaze jumped out of a small window into the stairs leading to the stage and down the stairs. A flaming torch she was, as she almost fell down the stairs and rushed into the groups of children standing in the wings. They were all clad like her, in fancy costumes of cotton, lace and silk, and the fire spread with incredible rapidity from one to the other. There were fourteen children in the cast of the Christmas entertainment and only a few escaped. It was all over in ten minutes and in that time four perished, seven were fatally burned and others more or less severely injured.

The children were panic-stricken and rushed this way and that, screaming with pain. But the agony was brief. Only a few minutes, and then four of them sank to the floor dead. Others fell, too, but they still lived, suffering excruciating agony. The school hall was filled with children, and many more would have been killed in the panic which followed had it not been for the prompt efforts of the teachers and sisters who were in charge of the entertainment and were present. The children were in a panic for a few minutes and rushed for the doors, but prompt efforts quieted them, and no one was hurt in the rush.

Frank Musholt, a teacher of the school, was standing at the foot of the stairs from the dressing room when he heard the cry of "Fire!" and turning to where it came from saw the flash of flame in the dressing room. He was half way up the stairs at one bound, when he met a child rushing and tumbling down, a mass of flames from head to foot. Tearing off his coat, he threw it around the blazing child, and endeavored to extinguish the flames, but crazed by pain and fright, she jumped out of his arms and rushed on down past him, still wrapped in his coat, into the group of other children standing about in the wings of the stage.

The shrieks and screams of the injured were agonizing. The little ones lay helpless and impotent on the floor and writhed about in agony. The dead were charred in most cases beyond recognition. The home of peaceful pleasure had in an instant become a charnel house. The doctors hastened about on their missions of mercy, seeking to supply soothing lotions to those who were still alive, and seeking also to cover the charred bodies of the dead with blankets or other covering. The excitement inside the building was soon intensified by the situation without. The crowds congregated in an instant, and parents soon came searching anxiously for their little ones. The landing at the third floor was a combination of hospital and morgue.

All the telephone lines in the neighborhood were in service summoning surgeons, and in a very few minutes nearly all the doctors in town were on hand. Besides the many patients within the smoke-stained walls there were dozens of fainting and heart-broken women without. They screamed as some of the scenes came to them, and if the child or loved one was among the dead and wounded their grief

gained the mastery, and there was a collapse, which required the attention of doctors.

Forty Children Drowned.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 22.—Upwards of forty school children were drowned to-day in an ice accident at Frelingham, near the French frontier. The children of the district had been given a holiday with permission to play on the frozen River Lys. When the merriment was at full height the ice broke suddenly and the children disappeared. A few were rescued half-dead, but the majority were drowned. Thirty-six bodies have been recovered but others are still missing. The catastrophe spread consternation throughout the town, where nearly every family suffered loss.

BANQUET TO BROOKE.

Former Governor General of Cuba to Leave Havana To-Day.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Sixty-five persons were present at the farewell banquet tendered to General Brooke to-day at the Paris restaurant. Gen. Mario Menocal presided and Mr. Ernest Lee Conant acted as toastmaster.

Senor Llorente, in proposing the health of General Brooke, said: "General Brooke was called upon to govern Cuba under the extremely difficult conditions of transition from the old, narrow system to the new, liberal regime; and he did so without incurring the rights of any one. Cubans will always remember him with gratitude and love."

Major General Wood, who spoke briefly in response to words of welcome, said: "The United States is in Cuba in the person of representatives who intend to carry out a great work and to fulfill strictly the promises of the United States Congress. As for myself, I can only do what the President has sent me to do; but I hope to enjoy the esteem and confidence of the Cuban people as General Brooke has enjoyed them."

General Ludlow said: "Those American officials who remain behind may count themselves fortunate if, when the time comes for them to leave the island, they are followed by the respect and good wishes of those whom they, in turn, leave behind, as General Brooke is about to do. Cubans have had no better friends than the American officers."

General Brooke, responding, said, in part: "I shall always remember the long hours of toil in Cuba, but I shall ever recall the kindness shown me by all Cubans, especially by those who realize that the Americans are their best friends."

General Brooke will leave to-morrow for Tampa. A squadron of the Seventh Cavalry and a battery of the Second Artillery, with a band, will escort him from the palace to the wharf. General Brooke's salute will be fired from Canabana as the steamer leaves the harbor at 3 o'clock. A governor general's salute will be fired in honor of General Wood.

GAGE TALKS ON FINANCE.

The Secretary Reiterates His Well-Known Views on the Currency.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The annual forefathers' day dinner of the Orange New England Society was held to-night in Upper Music Hall, at Orange, N. J. The hall was decorated with the national colors and Christmas greens. About three hundred persons sat down at the tables. President C. K. Kidder presided and acted as toastmaster. The principal speaker of the evening was Secretary of the Treasury Gage, whose topic was "Some Aspects of the Public Finance." His address was in line with the recommendations contained in his recent annual report to Congress. The other speakers were Rev. Dr. Walter D. Buchanan, of the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, New York city, whose toast was "Forefathers' Day," and Justice William V. Goodrich, of the New York Supreme Court, who spoke on "The Modern Puritan."

Banquet at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Five hundred persons sat down to the fourteen tables in the banquet hall of the Waldorf to-night, the occasion being the ninety-fourth annual festival of the New England Society of New York. Former Judge Henry E. Howland presided at the dinner. Among the guests of honor were: Rear Admiral Sampson, Governor Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts; Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.; Hon. John Barrett, former minister of the United States to Spain; Captain French Chadwick, U. S. N., and Colonel Chas. A. Woodruff, U. S. A.

Smith Eulogizes Lawton.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—The annual dinner of the New England Society of Pennsylvania was held in Horticultural Hall to-night. There were many distinguished guests, among them being Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, of New York, Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, and President Hall, of Yale University. Postmaster General Smith's address was the principal one of the evening. He eulogized the late General Lawton, and aroused much enthusiasm by referring to the campaign of the American soldiers in the Philippines.

WAGES ADVANCED.

Carnegie's Laborers to Be Paid One Dollar and a Half a Day.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 22.—The Carnegie Steel Company posted to-day at its various works in this vicinity, the Duquesne steel works and blast furnaces, the Edgar Thomson steel works, furnaces and foundry, the Carrie furnaces, the Homestead steel works, the Lucy furnaces, the Key stone bridge works, the Upper Union mills and the Lower Union mills, notices reading substantially as follows:

"Taking effect on Jan. 1, 1900, common labor at these works will be increased to \$1.50 per day, and all other day, turn and tonnage labor (with certain exceptions) will be increased in proportion."

The exceptions are the tonnage men working under sliding scales, where the rates of wages increase and decrease in proportion to the proceeds of the products. This adjustment is 7.4 per cent. advance on the wages now being paid, making a total of 25 per cent. of increase made by the company, voluntarily, since the last general scale.

Carnegie's Gift to Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 22.—The State Journal will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Washington saying Andrew Carnegie has made the city of Lincoln a conditional gift of \$50,000 for a public library building. The conditions are not stated, but are supposed to be the usual ones of a suitable site, free from incumbrance, and the maintenance of the library. The Lincoln public library was burned in the fire of last September.

DID NOT WAIT

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S RELEASE WAS ORDERED BY GEN. JOUBERT.

But the War Correspondent Had Fled from Pretoria Before the Instructions Were Received.

SAFE ON PORTUGUESE SOIL

CHURCHILL'S ARRIVAL AT LOUREZO MARQUES ANNOUNCED.

No Late Dispatches Concerning the Situation in Either Cape Colony or in Inland Natal.

BULLER'S DISASTROUS BATTLE

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE REVERSE AT TUGELA RIVER.